

REPORT ADDENDUM
RIVERSIDE TRAFFIC STOP ANALYSIS 2001

This report is an addendum to the report examining the traffic stop data for the Riverside Police Department for the 2001 calendar year. The purpose of this addendum is to address some questions or issues that were not addressed in the original report. The focus of the report is on gender and the disposition of traffic stops.

Gender

One of the issues in the Stipulated Judgment was whether there were any disparities in the rate of stops based on gender. The following table provides 2001 traffic stop data.

Traffic Stops by Gender

STOPS BY UNIT	FEMALE	MALE
Traffic	2,632 (43%)	3,434 (57%)
Patrol	3,637 (23%)	11,969 (77%)
Total	6,269 (29%)	15,403 (71%)

During the 2001 calendar year, there was a total of 6,269 females stopped and 15,403 males stopped by Riverside police officers. Since only 29 percent of the traffic stops were for females, it appears that they are under-represented in the traffic stops based on their representation in the population. The data indicate that females are under-represented in stops both by patrol and traffic, although the distribution of stops by traffic more closely approximates the population. This finding, perhaps, can be explained by the fact that nationally, females are involved in less crime and generally have a better driving record than their male counterparts.

Another issue regarding gender is the question of whether there are disparities in the number of searches of females. The following table provides information relative to the number of stops and searches by gender.

Searches by Gender

SEARCHES BY UNIT	FEMALE	MALE
Patrol	8.9 percent	18.3 percent
Traffic	0.2 percent	0.5 percent
Total	5.3 percent	14.3 percent

As noted in the above table, females were searched at a lower rate than males. It is interesting that traffic officers performed a low number of searches for both males and females. For the year, they performed a total of 22 searches. This attests to their traffic enforcement function. On the other hand, patrol conducted a total of 2,512 searches. This number is the result of patrol being involved in a number of investigative or pretextual stops. These data do not indicate anything out of the ordinary. Moreover, only 11.7 percent of all stops resulted in a search indicating that only a relatively few searches were conducted.

Another issue regarding gender was the disposition of the stops. The department collected data using the following categories: arrest, citation, field interrogation, release, report, and supplemental report. The following table presents these dispositions by gender.

Disposition by Gender

Disposition	Female	Male
Arrest	145 (2.3%)	1,078 (6.9%)
Citation	3,731 (59.5%)	6,985 (45.3%)
Field Interrogation	35 (0.5%)	163 (1.0%)
Release	2,333 (37.2%)	7,110 (46.1%)
Report Taken	17 (0.2%)	62 (0.0%)
Supplemental Report	8 (0.1%)	5 (0.0%)
TOTAL	6,269 (100%)	15,403 (100%)

An examination of the percentages in the above table reveals that the numbers are fairly consistent across gender with the exception of citation. This difference is explained by the fact that patrol performs fewer investigative or pretextual traffic stops of females relative to males. The traffic unit, on the other, hand has a more even distribution of stops and citations across gender. This results in females receiving a larger percentage of citations overall.

Disposition of Traffic Stops

Another question raised was, were there any trends in the traffic stop dispositions that may lead one to believe that the Riverside Police Department was engaged in racial profiling. The first step in examining this question was to look at the various dispositions by race. The

following table displays these data in percentages.

Disposition of Stops by Race or Ethnic Grouping

Race/Ethnicity	% Arrest	% Cited	% Field Interrogated	% Release	% Report	% Supplement
Asian	1.4	55.7	0.5	41.6	0.2	0.7
African-Am.	6.2	41.5	1.2	50.5	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	7.9	48.4	0.9	42.3	0.5	0.0
Mid-East	0.6	60.8	0.9	37.3	0.3	0.0
Native-Am.	6.3	58.7	9.5	23.8	0.0	1.6
Pacific Island	5.2	42.3	1.0	49.5	2.1	0.0
Caucasian	3.8	51.9	0.8	43.2	0.2	0.0
Other	3.4	60.2	0.8	35.2	0.0	0.4

A review of the above table shows that there are some minor differences across the various dispositions, especially when concentrating on enforcement actions. For example, in terms of arrest, it appears that African-Americans, Native Americans, and Hispanics are arrested at a slightly higher rate than Caucasians and other groups. However, African-Americans are released at a higher rate than all other groups. African-Americans and Hispanics are cited at a lower level than Caucasians and other groups. It does not appear that these differences are the result of any pattern of racial profiling. Indeed, these numbers most likely are the product of the pretextual or investigative stops being performed.

Another factor that was examined in an effort to discern any patterns of racial profiling was the reason for the stop. The following table provides a breakdown of the reason for stop by race or ethnic group.

Reason for Traffic Stop by Race or Ethnic Grouping

Race/Ethnicity	APR	Municipal Code	Penal Code	Vehicle Violation
Asian	4	2	3	583
African-Am.	33	4	17	2,896
Hispanic	98	17	23	8,326
Mid-East	1	1	2	315
Native-Am.	5	0	0	58
Pacific Island	1	0	2	94
Caucasian	68	21	29	8,808
Other	4	0	1	256

The data contained in the above table indicate that the overwhelming majority of stops were the result of a traffic violation. Indeed, when attempting to compute the percentages for each category, it was found that the percentage in most of the cells was below one. Therefore, it was decided that an examination of the percentages would be of little utility.

In summary, the data examined here do not present any information that would indicate that the Riverside Police Department was engaged in racial profiling.